-The best rice is that raised in South Carolina, where the rice is sown in trenches, which are eighteen inches apart, and flooded to a depth of several inches. - Chicago Herald.

An experienced theatrical trainer, Englishman, says that American girls learn the elements of the profession much more readily than do their English sisters .- Chicago Herald.

-Spools are made in immense numbers. One factory turns out 100,000 gross a day and consumes 2,500 cords of birch wood annually. The number of yards of cotton on a spool is determined by the size of the spool. The cotton is never measured, but the spool is gauged to hold 100, 200 or 500 yards. -Philadelphia Press.

-Some idea of what a first-class iron-clad fleet would cost the United States may be obtained from a few French figures: An iron-clad was launched at L'Orient last month, which had been nine years building, and cost 20,000,000 francs, or about \$4,000,000. It will take another year to fit this costly vessel for action.

-New York men have taken to wearing boutonnieres of late, and flower stands have sprung up from one end of the city to the other. Every other man wears a flower in his buttonhole, even when going up-town from his business. and at night even a larger proportion are decorated with a rose, lilly of the valley or some violets.—N. Y. Graphic.

-An incident happened on Broadway, N. Y., a few days ago which serves to illustrate the mysterious origin of some fires. A girl was sweeping a room with a carpet sweeper, when she not ced smoke coming from it. On examination she discovered that a match had been lighted by the revolution of the brush inside the sweeper.-N. Y. Tribune.

-At end: At end of Love, at end of Life, At end of Hope, at end of Strife, At end of all we cling to so, The sun is setting-must we go?

At dawn of Love, at dawn of Life,

At dawn of all we long for so,
The sun is rising—let us go!
—Louise Chandler Moulton, in Harper's Magazine.

-The weather forecasts of M. C. Montigny, of Brussels, for the years 1883 and 1884 have been verified to the letter. They have been based on the hypothesis that blue largely predominates in the twinkling of the stars when there is much water in the atmosphere, and that the preponderance of green, or more rarely of violet, is indicative of great dryness. He conducts his observations by means of an instrument called a scintillometer, and the predictions are made for a long period. -London Times.

-In the grand international exhibition of inventions, to be held in London the present season, it may be expected that Americans will take the lead. Three hundred thousand patents have been issued in Washington, the greater number being of little or no practical value to the world; but, on the other hand, the greatest triumphs of genius are among them. What nation can offset the cotton-gin, the electric telegraph, the telephone, the sewing-machine and hosts of others of scarcely minor importance?—Detroit

-The London Truth says: "Russia has odd modes of carrying on a Government. There was a naval Captain called Baranoff, who one day sailed into Sebastopol at the commencement of the Crimean war, and announced that he had sunk a Turkish man-ofwar. He and his officers, with the exception of one, were decorated. The one, being indignant at his exclusion, let the cat out of the bag. The Turkish man-of-war had been an invention of the ingenious Baranoff. He was court-martialed and dismissed the service; but he managed to ingratiate himself with the Court, was made a Colonel, and is now the Governor of

St. Petersburg." -The extraordinary fatality of measles of late years is attracting the attention of the public, and calling for the comments of medical men. Since January last, 450 children have diec of the disease in New York City, while in 1884 the number of deaths for the same period was only 144, while the total for the year was 762. The doctors say that the same causes which have recently carried off so many grown people with pneumonia have made measles unusually fatal-sudden and violent changes in temperature. They say. moreover, that measles are treated too lightly by mothers, nurses and caretakers of children in general, and in many cities of Europe and America kills as many children as does any other contagious disease. - N. Y. Tri-

## LARGE FARMS.

The Desire to Operate Large Tracts of

The glamour which but recently surrounded the ownership and management of large farms devoted exclusively to wheat growing is of late being rapidly dispelled, by the discovery that such enterprises are not profitable, and sooner or later involve the owner in a maze of disaster. Farmers who have sold out good farms in the heart of the great grass and corn belt of a central latitude, and rushed off several hundred miles northward to engage in wheat growing exclusively, in a climate of much greater severity than they were accustomed to, where the reign of winter begins early and hangs on late, are fast finding out that there is a dark as well as a bright side to the picture their imagination had painted. Numbers of candid. well qualified business men, who have thoroughly tried to coin money out of wheat growing, plainly acknowledge their disappointment in the attempt, and are not slow to state that a new system must be inaugurated before wealth, except in a limited number of individual cases, will flow into the pockets of husbandmen in the much lauded wheat region.

By the more thoughtful, a system of A rotation of cross is needed to retain as to the more recent medical investias to the more recent medical investias to the more recent medical investibut purposes is heartily commended,

pass examinations every few years as to see whether they have kept informed have a chance of seeing them must go causeless attacks of mania, resulting in to remote places, where travelers are likewise attracted by the temples and The plant is variously known as and the known fact that wheat growing kept up through a series of years continuously, will unfit the soil for that purpose, renders such a course impera-tive, now stares them blank in the

face.
The disadvantages against stock rearing that must exist in a high latitude. caused by a feeding period of so great length, are by no means light, and should be carefully weighed by those tempted to remove from more favored climate where grass grows luxuriantly, and the feeding period is much shorter. Burlington Hawkeye.

PRESENCE OF MIND.

Embarrassment Not a Distinguishing Char acteristic of the Costa Ricans.

No Costa Rican lady or gentleman is ever embarrassed. They always know how to do and say the proper thing, and while their courtesy and good manners are said to be only sain deep, they are the most charming of companions, the most generous of hosts, and the most polite of gentlemen. No laborer ever passes a lady in the street without lifting his hat, and he always touches that always dirty and generally dilapidated portion of his apparel when a gentleman passes him. If a lady approaches a group of men digging a cellar, repairing the street, or what not, even though some of them may be half naked, they always salute her respectfully, and in the rural aistricts no one ever meets you without saying "May God prosper the object of your journey," or "May heaven smile upon your errand," or something in Spanish like that. The same man will gets a chance, and if you ask him how far it is to the next place he will undoubtedly tell you a falsehood. He doesn't care a copper whether you ever reach the end of your journey, and has no more regard for your welfare than the flea in the grass, but he recognizes it for a blessing. And this politeness permeates all classes and castes. If you enter a store with a lady every man there will salute you and remove his hat out of respect to her. On the streets the people will necessary to do so, for the sidewalks are go into a hotel office, a barber shop, restaurant or any other public place everybody present will salute you with "Buenos Deos," or some other friendly welcome. While there is not a particle of sincerity about all this; while the object and end of life in the Spanish mode of ethics is to get along with as little work and as much swindling as possible, they are certainly to be praised for cheating you in the most polite and agreeable manner possible. A Spanish highwayman does not swear at you and command you to give him your money or your life; he makes a profound bow, places his hand upon his heart, assures you that he is devoutly grateful that you are looking so well. and regrets that he is compelled by pressing necessities to request that you will loan him whatever valuables you have upon your person. Then thanking you for your promptness and courtesy in sparing him the painful duty of shooting you through the head,

protect you from the perils of your journey.—Boston Herald.

LONDON FIRE DISTRICTS. The Arrangements in England's Chief London is divided for fire purposes enough to deal with the individual distr ct fires. They are the A, comprising Westminster, Kensington, Bayswater, and, writing roughly, the whole of the West End; the B, the center, including the city; the C, the East End, and the D, the whole of the south side of the river, in which the headquarters, in the Southwark Bridge Road, are situated. Over each of these districts there is a Superintendent connected with headquarters by telegraph, and in most cases by telephone, and himself connected with all the stations over which he has superintendence, for the discipline and efficiency of which he is di-rectly responsible to his chief. No station, with one exception, is telegraphically connected with another; every order passes from or through the Superintendent, even if sent by the chief. The one exception is in favor of the two nearest stations of two district. For instance, the station nearest in District A is connected with the nearest station in District B, and the nearest in District D, but the connection is never made use of unless there occurs a fire on some point between, in which case both stations communicate and turn out. The connection is, of course, also employed if there be a break down of communication, such as frequently occurs, between the office of the Superintendent of the district where the station is situated and headquarters. This system of communication by telegraph and telephone, now rapidly approaching completion, is, as far at any rate as the telephone is concerned, the growth of only the last few years, for it was in the early part of 1880 that the Edison Company gratuitously established telephonic communication between the B, , and D districts and headquarters. The omission of the A district (the West End) was caused by the necessity of laying underground wires, an expense the company could hardly be expected to bear. The telephone now in use is the Gower-Bell, for the postal authorities, from whom the brigade rent them, do not appear to favor the Edson, notwithstanding that those who have had experience of both describe

## A REMARKABLE DECISION.

the latter as the better .- Cornhill

The Necessity of Physicians Keeping

Abreast of the Modern Methods of Prac-A physician was recently brought to task by a German tribunal for neglecting to keep himself informed as to modern methods of practice. A servant who received a wound in the chest n April iast died from septicæmia ander the care of this doctor, who, despising antiseptic dressings, treated his patient according to ancient usages. The Court held that "every medical practitioner should keep h mself informed on the accomplished progress of science, and have an exact knowledge of modern systems of treatment. If these had been employed the patient's life might have been saved, hence the liability for negligence."
The Court of Appeal sustained the judgment. Some effort should be made in this country to force physicians to pass examinations every few years as would-be physician in Europe must ests.—N. Y. Times. undergo a rigid examination before he s allowed to practice, but diplomas in the United States are no guarantee of knowledge or skill in the treatment of disease, and then thousands of our older physicians in the rural districts

est's Monthly.

THE CHARMS OF OFFICE. Rr-Legislators Who Can Find No Happi

ness Out of Official Life. President Lincoln once said that the two things in this world which most resemble each other in attractions and in effects are whisky and office. No truer comparison was ever made. A man who knows not the delights of office, like one who has never felt the influence of liquor, finds no fault with an obscure, sober existence; but let him once taste the sweets of official life. and, like the youth who for the first time experiences the hilarious sensations of the cup. he will regard his former mode of living as insipid and unbearable. This fact explains the strange tenacity with which men who have been in the public service cling to government employment, even when their interests are in other directions. They prefer a salary of two or three thousand dollars a year, with a petty office, to five times that amount in the obscurity of private life. There are swindle you out of your eye teeth if he now on file at the Post-office Department a number of applications for meager-salaried Postmasterships by ex-Congressmen, who can not rest content out of office, though their business or professions yield them large incomes. Some of these papers are couched in pitiful terms, which would a beautiful custom and says, "God be not ill become the pet tion of an exile good to you," as if he meant who yearns for his native soil. It would not ill become the pet tion of an exile be impossible to inflict a greater injury on a rising young lawyer or merchant than to send him to Congress and then not keep him there for life. He can never resume his occupation with success. The office instinct, once implantstand aside to let you pass, and it is ed in his mind, will crop out every time an office is to be filled and will render often less than two feet wide. If you him incapable of serious attention to his business. He will probably become in the end a chronic office-seeker, a ward politician or even a member of the Legislature. Constituencies should ponder well the responsibility they assume when they select new representatives in Congress. They should bear in mind that they are transplanting tender plants into a richer soil and that when these plants have taken root in the tropical climate of the capital they can not without damage or destruction, be removed to the less genial clime whence they came. Better leave them in their native earth or make their re-

there was considerable comment about the number of ex-members who were seen on the floor of the House. These were for the most part those who were knocked off their feet by the tidal wave of 1882 and who were still quite dazed by the suddenness of the thing. It was pitiful to watch their features as they he will mount his horse and ride off wandered from seat to seat, receiving with a prayer that the Almighty will condolences and affecting a jollity they were far from feeling. One would think that revisiting the scenes of past glory only adds pain to misfortune, but these ex-statesmen seemed to find a melancholy happiness in viewing the field of their wordy exploits and even contemplating the chairs which they once occupied. Several ex-Congressmen have into four districts, each garrisoned settled permanently in Washington, with 130 or 140 men-a force strong after vain attempts at re-election in their districts, and are seemingly happy to be near the gates of the official paradise which they are not permitted to enter. Others spend the greater part of the Congressional year at the capital, drifting about the public buildings in the hope that someting may turn up, all the while neglecting their private business and perhaps running into debt. A few of these quondam legislators are ever begging clerkships on the Committees of Congress or places in the departments—anything, in fact, that savors of public office. Can whisky show any sadder effects? Could a temperance speaker demonstrate the evil results of drinking in a more striking way than by comparing them with the baneful influence of office? In what glowing colors could he paint the picture of a bright young man, yielding at first to the temptations of a local office—a trusteeship, or perhaps the Mayoralty of his little town; then the gradual descent down the ladder of degradation from municipal office to the State Legislature and from Legislature to Congress-showing at each stage the corresponding effects of intemperance on a man's career. Any intelligent audience would not fail to register a pledge immediately.—Wash-ington Cor. Philadelphia Times.

moval permanent.

During the last session of Congress

YUCATAN MARRIAGE RITES. Meaning of the Terms Used in the Queer

Ceremony. In h's lecture before the Long Island Historical Society, Mrs. Le Plong related the following interesting programme for marriage ceremonies in

The ancient marriage rites are very interesting. On her wedding day the Indian maiden, like her fair sister, dons the best she can procure, sometimes borrowing or hiring a dress, as well as are of oval form, from a half to plenty of laces and baubles. After the | three-quarters of an inch in length, ceremony of the church is over, she returns to the house of her childhood. Eight days having elapsed, those who The flower is of a purplish, sometimes gave her in marriage take her to the house of her husband, whose father then scatters cocoa beans over the floor for the numerous guests to gather. They seem to have forgotten the mean-ing of this, but it may be symbolical of the hospitality that young couple should offer to all friends, for cocoa was current even before the Spaniards arrived. while chocolate made from cocoa was in ancient times, as it is now, the favorite beverage throughout the country. When the cocoa is gathered the young couple kneel on a mat and the mother of the br degroom blesses them, the father repeating the blessing. This does not consist of laying the hands on the head, but in sprinkling water on them with a twig of rue. After the blessing more cocoa is scattered, then they put in the mouth of the bride and groom a mixture of toasted corn, quite bitter, and honey. The mixture is called "kux," and its use is symbolical. Kux means disgust, annoyance, anger, from which no one in any state of life can hope to be altogether exempt, and the honey repreby removing him at once from the losents the sweetness of a happy union. cality and feeding nothing but culti-The use of the rue has also its mean-vated grass or hay, the evil effects will ing, for the Indians are well aware of the medical property of the plant. But the Indians now hide themselves to observe old rites, and those who wish to gations, including surgery. No pro-vision is made in this country to pro-palaces, remains of once flourishing "loco weed" and "rattle weed" (from

-Pi-a-Pot is about the only Indian chief in the Territories whose name is hard to explain in English. The name 'Pi-a-Pot' literally means "prairie chicken Sioux," but this does not conare unacquainted with the advanced vey the meaning of the word as apmethods in modern medicine and surplied in the Indian language to this gery due to discoveries made within great warrior. The Indian meaning is to utter a cry, like that of a young pup-

HOME AND FARM.

-A well-known horseman protests against watering horses immediately after they are fed. -Radish tops, chopped fine and

mixed with the soft food, make excellent green matter for chicks .- Toledo Blade -To relieve ordinary nervous toothache it is recommended to take a very

hot bath, which is calculated to quiet the nerves and be soon followed by restful sleep. Hot, dry flannels applied to the face and neck will often relieve the "jumping" toothache .-Chicago Herald. -In the draining of sloughs straighten the line of descent as much as pos-

sible without too much digging. Because Nature forms water courses crooked is no reason why man should follow the example blindly, however good Nature's laws may be generally. -N. Y. Times. -Mr. Timothy Wheeler, a practical ugar-maker with a habit of close ob-

servation, says, the New York Tribune claims, he can prove that maple sap does not come from the roots, but "the greater part of it is derived from the atmosphere and generated in the trunk of the tree.'

-Pudding Sauce: One egg, one table-spoonful of corn-starch, and the yellow and juice of one lemon. Beat well, add one cup of sugar and butter the size of a walnut, pour on a pint of boiling water, stir constantly till it boils, and then remove from the fire. - House -Composition Cake: One and three

fourths pounds of flour, one and one half pounds of sugar, three-fourths of a pound of butter, one pint of milk, five eggs, one nutmeg, two pounds of raisins, two pounds of currants, one teaspoonful of soda. This will make several loaves. -Boston Budget.

-An experienced farmer lately remarked that in every case the best results were produced in his corn crop where the manure was drawn in fall or winter, so as to give time for its soluble portions to be thoroughly washed into the soil. That drawn on the field late in spring, and turned almost immediately under the furrow, produces comparatively little effect.-N. Y. Exam-

-A Canada correspondent of the Rural Home recommends Vermont red clover, five 'pounds, and timothy, twelve pounds per acre, as the best for pasture. But he adds the caution that if first-class pasture is wanted next year, cattle must not be allowed to go in next fall or next spring, before the grass is well started. He thinks alsike a capital grass feed; but it requires good land, well manured.

-With regard to the feeding value of dry sweet corn, as compared with common corn, the American Cultivator says we need not expect that it will prove more valuable than ordinary corn. The two, as feed, are much more nearly alike than would be thought the sugar in one being chemically identical with the starch in the other. Both are fattening, rather than flesh-forming foods, and, as sweet corn weighs less than the other, it is probably less valuable per bushel as feed. The starch in field corn is converted into sugar in the stomach as a part of the process of digestion. Most kinds of stock soon learn to like sweet things.

## THE LOCO WEED.

A Plant That Works Great Damage to Stock in the New States and Territories. The early stock raisers of the far

Western States and Territories were, among other drawbacks, often confronted with a peculiar affection attacking their horses. The symptoms were a general emaciation, accompanied with glaring eyes and unmistakable indications of dementia. Animals so afflicted would rush at a man or other object, with mouth wide open and every appearance of ungovernable frenzy, rearing upon their hind feet and striking out wildly with the torelegs. For a long time no satisfactory cause for this affection was discovered The term "loco," or crazy, was applied to it, and an animal so affected was said to be "locoed." At length it was settled beyond doubt that feeding upon a certain plant peculiar to regions was the cause. This plant belongs to the order Leguminosæ, of which there are two species, all equally deleterious in their effects. Many analyses have been made with the view of ascertaining the active principle possessing such peculiar powers, but with no success so far. This plant, as its name implies, belongs to the pea family. It usually has a great many stalks proceeding from a strong root stock, and forms a low bushy plant of a pretty light green. The stalks are branching at the base and give rise to numerous leaves and stems bearing flowers and pods. The leaflets and are of a shining silvery hue, from being covered with soft silky hairs. yellow color, and has the general appearance of the pea flower. This is succeeded by a pod about an inch long, very smooth and having generally two seeds. One of the most prominent peculiarities of this plant is its hardiness, its delicate green foliage often being found growing thriftily on the dry and barren plains where but little other vegetation appears. It is from this thriftness and tempting appearance that stock are probably led to feed upon it in the absence of other

grasses. Many attempts have been made at discovering some antidote for the poisonous effects of the plant, but so far unsuccessfully, death generally following from its use in a longer or shorter time, according to the amount eaten. In Colorado so great has been the damage done to stock that a bounty is paid for the destruction of the dangerous growth. It has been proved in this

"loco weed" and "rattle weed" (from the rattling of the seeds in the pod), and an animal which has become diseased from eating it is said to be "locoed" or "rattled." So common has this latter term become that it passes among the current slang of the day in many localities as descriptive of those who are in any way non compos. -San Francisco Chronicle.

-Certain snakes have been observed the last quarter of a. century.—Demori'a terror to all tribes."—Chicago py, on receiving an electric shock.—
Pittsbungh Post.

CAVALRY SERVICE.

Why This Branch of the Service Is Pre-"What branch of the service is most popular with the graduates of the school?"

"Well, I think the cavalry is the most sought after now. It used to be the artillery, but of late the conditions have changed and the cavalry is more popular."

'How have the conditions changed?' "In this way: In the artillery few die and none resign. Now, in the cavalry service on the plains, hard work. exposure. Indian fighting, and that sort of thing kills them off more rapidly." "And do you mean to say that th's makes the cavalry service the more popular? Do the mil tary cadets so IV. discovers him with the disease "in an makes the cavalry service the more long for death that they have to court it in this way?"

"Oh. no. You don't understand at all. They court promotion, not death; and when they see a service in which officers are dying off ahead of them very fast, they see that that is the one for them, for their chances of promotion are much better there; and that is largely what the army officer lives for you know.'

"Why was the artillery more popular

heretofore?" "Probably because it is considered a higher grade of the service. There are more things to learn in preparing for the artillery service, and it is considered a higher rank of the service. So it happens that men who pass highest often get this service. This, perhaps, made it the most popular rank formerly, because all students observed that the brightest men went into it. -- West Point Cor. Indianapolis Sentinel.

"Rats."

"I reckon strychnine is what I want to kill rats with," she said, as she entered a Grand River avenue drug store vesterday.

"Strychnine will do, ma'am. How much?"

"Well, I dunno. Will a cent's worth kill a rat?" "Oh, yes."

"Then I want-let's see-forty cents worth." "Gracious! but you must be overrun with 'em. Instead of using strychnine. why not try a dog-button? It is safer

to handle, and is certain to kill him.' "It is, eh?"

"Dead sure, ma'am. Is it a large dog?" "Yes, pretty large." "All right; I'll dose him for ten cents. Just put it on a piece of raw

will be a dead canine before to-mor-She received and paid for the packige and went out, but at the corner she stopped short, threw up her hands,

and gasped out: "What an idiot! I said rats, and meant to stick to rats, and then up'n fathers practiced! let out the very first thing that it was

dog!"-Detroit Free Press.

town leaving several outstanding accounts, which he did not appear to be in any hurry about settling. In the course of a year he came back to see the folks, and a couple of his creditors met on the street the day after his a rival.

"So Jenlink is back," remarked one of them. "Yes," was the reply, "have you

een him?" "Of course. He came to see me but he didn't settle. Did he pay you anything?

"You bet he did." "Well, dang his m'serable carcass. He told me he hadn't a dollar to his name, and got me to extend his time. He didn't pay you in full, d.d

"Not hardly." "What did he pay?" "He paid me a visit." "Oh! Ah!" - Merchant Traveler.

-The authorities of the Louvre have

recently been swindled into purchasing spurious Raphael's and other old masters. There is much scandal in all branches of the trade in ancient pictures everywhere, and buyers are gradually becoming forced to estimate the value of pictures solely on the ground of their vis ble artistic merit. This is a decided gain for living artists. - Cur

-The owner of some tenement property in London was lately fined \$150 for failing to keep it in proper order. He appealed, but only to be told that he was really liable to a fine of \$700.

-The population of Great Britain, exclusive of India, Australia and Canada, is about 36 000,000; including all the empire, about 250,000,000.

JOHN H. CANTLIN, Chief Engineer Phila-delphia Fire Department, writes: "I cheer-fully endorse the efficacy of Red Star

A GIRL gets into a narrow glove by

BEEVES—Good to Heavy 5 25 @ 5 40 HOGS—Common to Select 3 30 @ 3 85 SHEEP—Fair to Choice 3 00 @ 4 00 SHEEP—Fair to Choice 3 40 @ 4 40 WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter 1 02 @ 1 03 No. 3	THE	MARKE	TS,		
CATTLE—Native Steers. \$ 5 55		New York	. Inne		1995
FLOUR	CATTLE_Votive	Steers	\$ 5 55	60	
FLOUR	COTTON-Middle	10	4 0 00	6	
WHEAT—No. 2 Red	PLOUP Good to	L'hoice	1.05	0	
CORN—No. 2	WHEAT NO 9 P	od	* 00		
PORK—New Mess	COPY No 3	eu	59		
PORK—New Mess	AATE Mired		40		
ST. LOUIS.  COTTON—Middling	DODE Now Mone		11 05		
102   103   104   105	TORK—New Mess		11 20		11 00
Fair to Medium					
Fair to Medium	COTTON-Middlin	ng		0	103
Fair to Medium	BEEVES-Good to	o Heavy	5 25	(0)	
HOGS   Common to Select   3 30	Fair to	Medium	4 75		
SHEEP-Fair to Choice			3 30		
FLOUR	SHEEP-Fair to	hoice	3 00		
WHEAT—No. 2 Red Winter. 1 02 @ 1 03 No. 3	FLOUR-YYY to	Chaice	3 40		
No. 3.	WHEAT VO 9 D	will Winter	1 00		
ORN—No. 2 Mixed 44					
DATS-No. 2   32	NO. 3		****		
RYE	ORN-NO. 2 MIX	ea	14		
Leaf, Medium	JATS-NO. 2		32		
Leaf, Medium 6 00 6 8 25 HAY—Choice Timothy 15 00 6 15 50 BUTTER—Choice Dairy 12 6 14 EGGS—Fresh 8 6 8, ORK—New Mess 6 10 75 BACON—Clear Rib 5 6, ARD—Prime Steam 6, CHICAGO 6 CATTLE—Exports 4 90 6 5 65 HEEP—Good to Choice 3 95 6 4 05 HEEP—Good to Choice 2 60 6 3 50 LOUR—Winter 3 50 6 5 50 Patent 4 75 6 50 VHEAT—No. 2 Spring 88,46 88,7 ORN—No. 2 47,46 47,46 47,46 ORN—No. 2 33,46 34,46 ORN—No. 2 5 50 KANSAS CITY 60 ATTLE—Native Steers 4 85 6 5 30 CHICAGO 94 8 94 8 94,46 ORN—No. 2 6 94 94,46 ORN—No. 2	(YE		03		
Leaf, Medium	TOBACCO-Lngs.		2 50		
AY - Choice Timothy	Lear,	Medium	6 00	40	
EGGS—Fresh	HAY-Choice Tin	nothy	15 00	a	
EGGS—Fresh	BUTTER—Choice	Dairy	12		
Color   Colo	GGS-Fresh		8		85
BACON—Clear Rib       5% 6         ARD—Prime Steam       6% 6         CHICAGO       6% 6         CATTLE—Exports       4 90 6       5 65         HOGS—Good to Choice       3 95 6       4 05         HEEP—Good to Choice       2 60 6       3 50         PLOUR—Winter       3 50 6       5 50         Patent       4 75 6       5 50         VHEAT—NO. 2 Spring       88 6       88 3         ORN—No. 2       47 6       47 6         OATS—NO. 2       33 3 6       34 7         OATS—No. 2       33 3 6       34 7         ATTLE—Native Steers       4 85 6       5 30         OGN—No. 2       6 81         OGN—High Grades       4 70 6       5 50	PORK-New Mess				10 75
CATTLE—Exports 4 90 @ 5 65 HOGS—Good to Choice 3 95 @ 4 05 HEEP—Good to Choice 2 60 @ 3 50 LOUR—Winter 3 50 @ 5 50 Patent 4 75 @ 5 50 WHEAT—No. 2 Spring 884@ 883 NO. 2 ked 94 @ 94 @ 94 @ ORN—No. 2 334@ 343 ORK—New Mess 10 374@ 10 50 KANSAS CITY ATTLE—Native Steers 4 85 @ 5 30 HOGS—Sales at 3 40 @ 3 60 WHEAT—No. 2 @ 81 ORN—No. 2 @ 81 ORN—No. 2 384 ORN—No. 2 384 ORN—No. 2	BACON-Clear Ri	b	5	40	
CHICAGO.  CATTLE—Exports 4 90 @ 5 65  HGGS—Good to Choice 3 95 @ 4 05  HEEP—Good to Choice 2 60 @ 3 50  LOUR—Winter 3 50 @ 5 50  Patent 4 75 @ 5 50  WHEAT—No. 2 Spring 884@ 884  ORN—No. 2 ked 94 @ 94 @ 94  ORN—No. 2 474@ 474  ORK—New Mess 10 374@ 10 50  KANSAS CITY.  ATTLE—Native Steers 4 85 @ 5 30  OGS—Sales at 3 40 @ 3 60  ORN—No. 2 6 384  ORN—No. 2 6 384  ORN—No. 2 6 384  ORN—No. 2 6 384  LOUR—High Grades 4 76 @ 5 50					634
ATTLE—Exports 4 90 @ 5 65 HOGS—Good to Choice 3 95 @ 4 05 HEEP—Good to Choice 2 60 @ 3 50 ELOUR—Winter 3 50 @ 5 50 Patent 4 75 @ 5 50 Patent 4 75 @ 5 50 Patent 94 @ 94 @ 94 @ 94 @ 94 @ 94 @ 94 @ 94				100	
HOGS-Good to Choice   3 95 @ 4 05     HEEP-Good to Choice   2 60 @ 3 50     LOUR-Winter   3 50 @ 5 50     Patent   4 75 @ 5 50     VHEAT-NO, 2 Spring   884@ 884     ORN-NO, 2   474@ 474@ 474     ORK-No 2   334@ 344     ORK-New Mess   10 374@ 10 50     KANSAS CITY     ATTLE-Native Steers   4 85 @ 5 30     LOUR-No. 2   384     ORN-No. 2   4 76 @ 5 50		The second second	1 14		
HEEP—Good to Choice 2 60 @ 3 50 FLOUR—Winter	ATTLE-Export	8		A 1575	
FLOUR—Winter. 3 50 @ 5 50 Patent 4 75 @ 5 50 WHEAT—No. 2 Spring 88	HOGS-Good to C	choice	3 95		
Patent. 4 75 @ 5 50 WHEAT—No. 2 Spring 88 4 @ 884 No. 2 ked 94 @ 94 % ORN—No. 2 474 @ 474 OATS—No. 2 334 @ 347 CORK—New Mess 10 374 @ 10 50 KANSAS CITY. CATTLE—Native Steers 4 85 @ 5 30 HOGS—Sales at 3 40 @ 3 60 ORN—No. 2 6 81 OORN—No. 2 6 81 OORN—No. 2 6 384 OATS—No. 2 6 384 OATS—No. 2 7 6 5 50	HEEP-Good to	Choice	2 60	@	3 50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring	LOUR-Winter			6	
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring.       88 % 6       88 %       88 %         No. 2 ked       94 %       94 %       94 %         ORN—No. 2       47 % 6       47 %       47 %         ORK—New Mess       10 37 % 6       10 50         KANSAS CITY.       ATTLE—Native Steers       4 85 @ 5 30         HOGS—Sales at       3 40 @ 3 60         WHEAT—No. 2       @ 81         ORN—No. 2       @ 38 %         OATS—No. 2       30 @ 34 %         LOUR—High Grades 4       4 70 @ 5 50	Patent		4 75		
No. 2 Ked 94 2 94 3 47 47 47 48 5 A7 5 A				44	8834
ORN—No. 2 47¼ 6 47¼ 6 47¼ 6 47¼ 6 47¼ 6 33¼ 6 34¾ 6 34¾ 6 10 50 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6 6	No. 2 k	ed	94	2	9434
CATTLE—Native Steers	ORN-No. 2		473	46	
CATTLE—Native Steers	ATS-No. 2		333	(0)	34 36
KANSAS CITY.  ATTLE—Native Steers	OPK_New Mose		10 374	400	10 50
ATTLE—Native Steers	OHN-New mess	wore own			
NEW ORLEANS.  10GS—Sales at	hA	NSAS CITT		2	
VHEAT—No. 2	ATTLE-Native	Steers	4 80		
VHEAT—No. 2	IOGS-Sales at		3 40		
ORN-No. 2	VHEAT-No. 2		****	@	
NEW ORLEANS.  LOUR—High Grades 4 70 @ 5 50	ORN-No. 2		****		38%
NEW ORLEANS.	ATS-No. 2		30	0	34 16
LOUR-High Grades 4 70 @ 5 50	NET	V ORLEANS		20 July	4000
ORN—White	TOUP High Cro	deg	A 70		5 50
OKN-White	LUCK-High Gra	Mc94	2 10		
	OKN-White		40	11.00	
A15-Choice Western 10 to 11	ATS-Choice We	Stern	10 10	9	41
ORK—Mess	AY-Choice	***********	19 00		

COTTON—Midding.

LOUISVILLE,
WHEAT—No. 2 Red......
CORN—No. 2 Mixed......
OATS—No. 2 Mixed......
PORK—Mess...
BACON—Clear Rib......

COTTON-Middling.....

nto each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use. de, by mail or at druggists. Send for circular. ELY BROTHERS, Druggists, Owego, N. Y. ALYON & HEALY, AND CATALOGUE

FOUR ACTS PLAYED! Sad Report About Ex-President Arthur-Will the Fifth and Final Act Be a Tragedy. ter Democrat and Chronicle.

[Rochester Democrat and Chronicle.]

"Dr. Lincoln, who was at the funeral of "
"ex-Secretary Frelinghuysen, says ex-"
"President Arthur looked very unwell."
"He is suffering from Bright's disease."
"During the past year it has assumed a"
"very aggravated form."

That telegram is Act IV. of a drama written by ex-President Arthur's physicians. In Act I. he was made to appear in "Malaria," of which all the country was told when he went to Florida.

In Act II. he represented a tired man, worn down, walking the sands at Old Point Comfort and looking eastward over the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer the Atlantic toward Europe for a longer

The curtain rolls up for Act III. upon aggravated form, suffering intensely, (which is unusual) and about to take a sea

voyage." Just such as this is the plot of many dramas by play-wrights of the medical profession. They write the first two or three acts with no conception of what their character will develop in the final one. They have not the discernment for trac-

They have not the discernment for tracing in the early what the latter impersonations will be. Not one physician in a hundred has the adequate microscopic and chemical appliances for discovering bright's disease in its early stages, and when many do finally comprehend that their patients are dying with it, when death occurs, they will, to cover up their ignorance of it, pronounce the fatality to have been caused by ordinary ailments, whereas these ailments are really results of bright's disease of which they are unof bright's disease of which they are un-

Beyond any doubt, 80 per cent. of all deaths except from epidemics and accidents, result from diseased kidneys or livers. If the dying be distinguished and his friends too intelligent to be easily dehis friends too intelligent to be easily de-ceived, his physicians perhaps pronounce the complaint to be pericarditis, pyaemia, septicæmia, bronchitis, pleuritis, valvular lesions of the heart, pneumonia, etc. If the deceased be less noted, "malaria" is now the fashionable assignment of the

cause of death. But all the same, named right or named wrong, this fearful scourge gathers them in! While it prevails among persons of sedentary habits,—lawyers, clergymen, congressmen,—it also plays great havoc among farmers, day laborers and mechan-ics, though they do not suspect it, because their physicians keep it from them, if in-deed they are able to detect it.

It sweeps thousands of women and chil-dren into untimely graves every year. The health gives way gradually, the strength is variable, the appetite fickle, the vigor gets less and less. This isn't malaria—it is the beginning of kidney disease and will

No, nature has not been remiss. Independent research has given an infallible remedy for this common disorder; but of course the bigoted physician will not use Warner's safe cure, because it is a private affair and cuts up their practice by restorng the health of those who have been invalids for years.

The new saying of "how common bright's disease is becoming among prominent men!" is getting old, and as the Englishmeat and fling it into the vard, and he man would say, sounds "stupid"—especially "stupid" since this disease is readily detected by the more learned men and specialists of this disease. But the common run of physicians, not detecting it, give the patient Epsom salts or other drugs pre-scribed by the old code of treatment under which their grandfathers and great-grand-

fortable." But ere long, maybe, they tap him and take some water from him and again the "comfortable" story is told. Tor-Anon, we hear that the patient is "co What He Paid.

Jenlink went West from an Ohio own leaving several outstanding accounts, which he did not appear to be sounts, which he did not appear to be septicemia or some other deceptive though the dignified cause?"

dignified cause."

Ex-President Arthur's case is not singular—it is typical of every such case. "He is suffering intensely." This is not usual. Generally there is almost no suffering. He may recover, if he will act independently of his physicians. The agency named has cured thousands of persons even in the extreme stages—is to-day the main-stay of the health of hundreds of thoustay of the health of hundreds of thou-sands. It is an unfortunate fact that phy-sicians will not admit there is any vir-tue outside of their own sphere, but as each school denies virtue to all others, the people act on their own judgment and ac-cept things by the record of merit they make.

The facts are cause for alarm, but there is abundant hope in prompt and independent action.

—George Fogg, of Monmouth. is somewhat of a humorist. He worked for the Rev. Dr. Day, of New York, during last summer, when he was building his house in Monmouth, and received for his services the stipulated price. A few days afterward the Doctor met him and said: "You labored well and faithfully for me. and I th nk if I should give you \$5 extra when I return to New York I could preach to my people the better for it. "Well. well," repl ed Mr. Fogg, "if I can do your people any good by accepting \$5 or even \$10. I am ready to accept it."

The Doctor paid him the \$5 and went on his way .- Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

-The Philadelphia Times has been taking a census of the religious opinions of the lawyers of that city, and finds that of the fifteen hundred members of the bar nine-tenths are either church members or have well-defined church affiliations.

-A man who threw a stone into the cab of a Wabash Ra lway locomotive was discovered the same day, arrested, tried, and sentenced to four months in jail, all in the space of nine hours.-Indianapolis Journal.

Is There a Cure for Consumption?

We answer unreservedly, yes! If the patient commences in time the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery," and exercises proper care. If allowed to run its course too long all medicine is powerless to stay it. Dr. Pierce never deceives a patient by holding out a false hope for the sake of pecuniary gain. The "Golden Medical Discovery" has cured thousands of patients when nothing else seemed to avail. Your druggist has it. Send two stamps for Dr. Pierce's complete treatise on consumption with numerous testimonials. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

Hours of idleness-Sparking days .-Merchant Traveler.

A HAPPY combination of best Grape Brandy, Smart-Weed, Jamaica Ginger and Camphor Water, as found in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed, cures cholera-morbus, diarrhoea, dysentery or bloody-flux, colic or cramps in stomach, and breaks up colds, fevers and informatory attacks. and inflammatory attacks.

PANTALOONS are worn longer in July than in June.—Columbia Spectator.

 Bad treatment of stricture often complicates the disease and makes it difficult of cure. The worst and most inveterate cases speedily yield to our new and improved methods. Pamphlet, references and terms sent for two three-cent stamps. World's Dispensary Medical As-societion, Buffalo, N. Y.

A SENTENCE of forgiveness in five let-ters—I xqq u.—Golden Days.

PIRE'S TOOTHACHE DROPS cure in 1 minute, 25c. Glenn's Sulphus Soap heals and beautifies. 25c. GERMAN CORN REMOVER kills Corns & Bunions.

Florida Orange and Truck Lands for sale on Grove," price 10c aliver. Liverpool, Florida. SEND 2 cent stamp for N. T. WEEKLY ost offer of Rest and Cheapest Reading Matter ever made. Or send 60c for NEWS from now to Jan. 1, 1886. 25 Park Row, New York.

HAIR Wigs, Bangs and Waves sent C. O. D. any. where. Wholesale and retail price-list free B. C. Strehl & Co.,178 Wabash-av., Chicago. CANCER Treated and cured without the knife.
Book on treatment sent free. Address
F.L. POND, M.D., Aurora, Kane Co., IL.

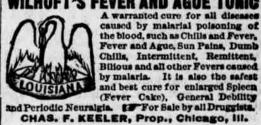
SOLDIERS NEW LAWS; Officers' pay from commissions; Deserters relieved; Pensions and increase; experience if years; success or no fee. Write for circulars and laws.

A. W. MCCORMICK & SON, Cincinnat, Ohio.

ACENTS We have the best selling Books and Bibles. Books particularly adapt ed to the wants of Southern and Western people

Family Bibles a specialty. Very low prios

B. F. Johnson&Co., Pub's, 1013 Main St., Richmond Vs.



A NATURAL ANXIETY

Prompts many a man of family to seek his doctor's advice as to the best means of preventing disease and preserving health. In such cases the judicious physician will recommend the

## Ayer's Sarsaparilla. As a Spring Medicine and blood

purifier it has no equal. I consider Ayer's Sarsaparilla a safe, agreeable, and certain remedy for Scrof-

ula and scrofulous diseases. As an alterative and spring medicine it stands without an equal. I have used it extensively, and always with the happiest results. - C. L. Shreve, M. D., Washington, D. C. I have used Ayer's Sarsaparilla, from

time to time, for a number of years, and have always been greatly benefited by it. It purifies, vitalizes, and invigorates the blood, restores the appetite, and imparts a wonderful feeling of strength and elasticity to the system. As a spring medicine, Ayer's Sarsaparilla is peculiarly effective. — M. F. Pillsier, Maiden, Mass.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla, Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by Druggists. Price \$1; six bottles, \$5.

PARSONS PURGATIVE PILLS

HAY-FEVER.

Twas afflicted with Hayver seven years—Ely's

Earn Balm cured me enely.—H. D. CALLIHAN,
grange Master, Terre
uie, Ind.

CATARRH NO MORE DANGER!

the danger to life of both mother and child.

I most carnestly entreat every female expecting to be confined to use Mother's Friend. Coupled with this entreaty I will add that during a long obstetrical practice (44 years) I have never known it to fell to produce a safe, quick delivery. H. J. Holmes, M. D. Atlanta, Ga. Treatise on "Woman" mailed free.

BRADFIELD REGULATOR CO., Atlanta.



R. U. AWARE Lorillard's Climax

Navy Clippings, and that L A. N. K., B. WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS

please say you saw the advertisement in this paper. Advertisers like to know when and where their advertisements are paying best.